Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 4, with the following redlined paragraph:

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S Application No. 09/935517 now United States Patent No. 6,724,510 filed August 23, 2001, which claimed the benefit of United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/227332 filed August 23, 2000.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 16, with the following redlined paragraph:

Beam sweeping is used, for example, in machine readable symbology scanning devices, for example bar code readers. A beam sweeping across a bar code is reflected back to the scanner where variations in the reflected light ~~is~~ are detected, corresponding to the bar code. The sweep angle of the beam determines the range from and width of a code that may be scanned. ~~Frequency~~ The frequency of the sweep is a factor in determining the time necessary for a scan. The reading and the decoding of machine readable symbologies is commonly performed by two methods, discussed below. Available devices commonly function with a light or other electromagnetic radiation source and ~~a~~ an electromagnetic radiation sensitive sensor, which is responsive to the source wavelength, allowing the detection of the variations in the reflection of the illuminated bar code.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 1, with the following redlined section:

According to figure 1, ~~the~~ electromagnetic ~~radiatior~~ radiation 10 arrives from the left towards ~~the~~ a movable (vibrating, oscillating) reflector 12, for example a mirror, having in this example, vibration in rotation of 6°. ~~The~~ A fixed reflector 14, placed opposite ~~that which vibrates~~ the movable reflector 12, is located to intercept the electromagnetic radiation already angularly deviated by the movable reflector 12 and to ~~again~~ return ~~it~~ the electromagnetic radiation towards the movable reflector 12, thus at least doubling with each reference the angular deviation (sweep).

Without the fixed reflector 14, the resulting sweep would be an angular deviation of 12° by simple reflection on the movable reflector, 12. Here, the two passes between fixed reflector 14 and movable reflector 12 raise the angular deviation to 36° peak-peak of the electromagnetic radiation at output.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 18, with the following redlined section:

In figure 2, the vibration/oscillation of the movable reflector 12 of 10°, gives 60° at output. The use of two fixed mirrors 14 enables a reflection path optimized for a compact sweeping module. Figure 3, shows a similar layout applying rotational movement, one half the amplitude, accounting for the requirements of the electromagnetic radiation having a practical diameter. Taking again the provision of figure 2, the physical width of the directed propagation of electromagnetic radiation, for example a laser spot (here of 1mm), compared to dimensions of the mirrors as drawn affects the amplitude of the resulting beam sweep.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 6, with the following redlined paragraph:

Figure 5 demonstrates another embodiment of the present invention with two fixed reflectors 14. The fixed reflectors 14 may be contact with each other, and angled with respect to one another. The fixed reflectors 14 may be planar surfaces.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 9, with the following redlined paragraph:

Figures 6 and 7 demonstrate alternative embodiments with a single non-planar fixed reflector 14. As shown in Figure 6, the fixed reflector 14 may have a first planar surface and second planar surface angled with respect to one another. As shown in Figure 7, the fixed reflector 14 may be curved.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 13, with the following redlined paragraph:

The specific orientation of the fixed reflector(s) 14 about the movable reflector 12 may be influenced by the type of oscillation/vibration/rotation mechanism used and desired constraints on the size and orientation of the sweeping module with respect to the radiation source. In the present invention, a fixed reflector 14 is one that is not driven to oscillate, vibrate or otherwise rapidly change its angular orientation with respect to the first reflector. The fixed reflector(s) 14 may be configured to be adjustable with respect to their distance from the ~~first~~ movable reflector~~,~~ 12. ~~for~~ For example, the fixed reflectors 14 may be adjusted closer to or farther from the ~~first~~ movable reflector 12 ~~adjustable~~ along a track~~,~~. ~~the~~ The sweep angle can thereby be adjusted without ~~requiring~~ changing the ~~first reflector's frequency to be changed~~ frequency of the movable reflector 12 - allowing the ~~first~~ movable reflector 12 to remain at the resonance frequency. In a further embodiment, one or more of the fixed reflector(s) 14 may be replaced with at least one movable reflector. The additional or second movable reflector, preferably oscillating or vibrating at a lower amplitude than the first movable reflector, creates a changing sweep angle. The sweep created by this embodiment, alternately moving between wide and narrow, has the ability to, for example, scan ~~machine readable~~ machine-readable symbologies at widely varying ranges from the sweep module without requiring operator adjustment of the device between scans.